Mo I 164 [489 cont.]

Leprosy occurs throughout the archipelago, but it is most frequent in the eastern part, namely, the Moluccas. It is attributed there to eating fish and sago frequently. The cause of the ailment was unknown until recently, but it was regarded as contagious and the ruling was made that those who were afflicted by it had to be removed. In the eastern residencies there were five establishments, or rather, places of exile, to which leprosy-sufferers were sent. These were, among others, for Ambon, the small island Molana between Saparua and Haruku, Modelomo for Gorontalo, etc. The patients were kept in seclusion and the Government supported them. These arrangements, however, have been canceled, at least taking the lepers there is no longer obligatory, since the medical faculty declared that the disease is not contagious. In some regions, for example, on Ambon, the natives had the same conviction. When the ruling was still in force, it repeatedly happened that the afflicted were hidden in the villages to prevent their removal. Elsewhere just the opposite happened, and it was the custom among the populace to banish lepers from the village. This is still the case among the Batak and the Malays on Sumatra. After the village and family chiefs have reached an agreement on the matter, those who are to be exiled receive a little rice, some tobacco and betel-areca, an ax, a chopping knife, tinder, and flint and are sent toward the jungle. This banishment is called pai tarak and means "to ask the pardon of the spirits of the woods and mountains." When their food is exhausted, they may come to get a new supply, but they may never stay in the nĕgĕri longer than is absolutely necessary. The same thing happens among the Batak, but only when the disease has reached its worst stage.

GA 164 758

MI BT 758 164

Mal MT 164 [490] The Malay term for leprosy is kĕdal, but the various forms of the disease are distinguished by various other names, for example, kĕdal putih, kĕdal andjing, etc. Mr. van Hasselt gives sakit kutô as the name among the Minangkabau Malays, whereas the Batak indicate a certain kind by the name pura.

Ambon OH4
Java OS1
Malays AN5
Batak OD5
Sumatra OD2

[490 cont.]

A 164 Finally, it is to be noted that the medical doctor Ludeking, in duscussing this disease on Ambon, remarked that after a prolonged stay there Europeans, too, are susceptible to it (1).

I 164

1. Concerning leprosy, one should consult Mededeelingen v. w. het Nederl. Zend. Gen., Vol. III, p. 5, note. Graafland, de Minahasa, Vol. I, pp. 20 ff. Bickmore, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 53-60. Ludeking, Schets v. de Res. Ambonia, pp. 154-155. Riedel, Tijdschr. v. Ind. T. L. en Vk., Vol. XIX, p. 57. Hagen, Tijdschrift Nederl. Aardrk. Gen., Vol. XXXI, p. 357. Von Rosenberg, Reistochten, p. 3.

Besides those mentioned above, a number of other skin-diseases occur among the natives. We shall not discuss them, however.

d. Diseases of the Blood

J I 164 Of these, we shall only discuss syphilis, sakit radja = royal sickness. It is not native, but is of foreign origin, brought partly by Europeans and Chinese, partly by Arabs. It is a general phenomenon that syphilis occurs in particular along the coasts and in areas where many foreigners have settled. It is very widespread among the natives on Java and the victims can be seen there walking about in the most ghastly condition.

M B S 164 177 On Sumatra the number of those whose bodies are wasted by syphilis is very large, especially among the Malays. The disease does not occur among the Batak, at least in the northern regions, but it does among those of Mandailing who have much contact with the Malays.

T
000 orchestra which seems to replace an organ everywhere here. After the service we had coffee and cake. The saniri men were on the porch with us. Gaspersz' wife was along. She is an Indo also,
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●[164] and suffers from diabetes. Both of them come from old official families and a son of theirs is now in the civil service.

A
632 On the way back Gaspersz said that the Radja
801 of Nusanive (Eri) is one of the three great Radjas
622 here. The others are Soya and Kilang. If I can't work in Amahusu, where I am going tomorrow, I will try Nusanive.

The pattern of three is here on the southern tip of the island. There were (and are still remembered) the Radja of Nusanive, the orang kaya of Latuhalat, and the patih of Silale (a small kampong in the hills between the other two).

I
635 In the negara NIT (Negara Indonesia Timur,
631 State of East Indonesia), there is a senate and
A
631 a parliament. In the daerah of South Moluccas there is only one chamber, the "Dewan Maluku Selatan." This daerah of South Moluccas includes Ambon, Ceram, Buru, and the smaller islands down to Wetar, and over to Kei and Aru.

I
665 The "Partai Timur Besar" (PTB) here wishes to
668 stay with Holland, or at least not to enter the
702 "Republik Indonesia Serikat" (RIS). They are
A
665 working together with the KKM (the separatist
668 party of Minahasa). Another party here, the "Partai Indonesia Merdeka" (PIM), favors cooperation with the Republic. The members feel that Ambon can do little alone, as they have no important products and have always had to work all over Indonesia. There are reports that KNIL members can have six months to choose if they want to enter the new RIS army, and that pensions of the KNIL up to 1942 will be paid by RIS. There
000 is also news that the Dutch want to make Irian